

## NEW BOOKS AND NEW EDITIONS.

Mrs. Julian Hawthorne, in his life of his father, declines to accept as genuine the fragmentary diary which has been attributed to the boyhood of the romancer. Other writers are inclined to give credit to the document, which for some years was in the hands of William Symmes, a colored man who had known Hawthorne in his youth on Lake Sebago, Me. When Symmes died, in 1851, the diary disappeared. Among the believers in its authenticity is Mr. Samuel T. Pickard, who has just published in defense of his theories a volume entitled "Hawthorne's First Diary: With an Account of Its Discovery and Loss" (Houghton, Mifflin & Co.). It cannot be said that the book adds much to our knowledge of the subject. Furthermore, giving the fullest possible weight to Mr. Pickard's assertions, we are still moved to ask him if he really thinks that any earthly interest attaches to the diary. *The Atlantic Journal*, "A young man named Henry Jackson Jr., was drowned two days ago up in Crooked River... A pedler, named Dominicus Jordan, was to-day in Uncle Richard's store telling a ghost story, listened intently, but tried not to seem interested." And so on. There is nothing in the fragments of the so-called diary which speaks of the true Hawthorne, and though their authenticity were unquestioned, they would still be empty of any serious significance. It is another case of allowing a great name to magnify a trifle into a thing of importance. Fortunately the effect of such metamorphoses invariably comes to nothing in the long run.

The edition of Vasari brought out a year ago by the Scribners for E. H. and E. W. Blashfield and A. A. Hopkins was printed on special paper, in four handsome volumes, with many illustrations. The edition was limited. A wide demand for the work has encouraged the publishers to issue now another edition in four smaller volumes, less expensively got up and without pictures. The simplicity of these new volumes will not lessen their value in the eyes of students. On the contrary workers will find that increased convenience goes with decreased cost. The first edition, while luxuriously beautiful, is for that very reason less adapted to daily service than the second. This is in the best sense a popular set of books and deserves to be successful. As was observed of the "Lives" when this reissue of them first appeared, there are no writings more necessary to the art student, there is no other historian who carries the reader into such intimate relations with the painters and pictures discussed. Of the merits of the present text we have already spoken. The editors have corrected the errors of their first edition, errors which are bound to admit were few in number, and their volumes stand for research that has been no less accurate than sympathetic. They will be held invaluable wherever Italian art is studied with intelligent interest.

Mr. Arthur Hassall has compiled in "A Handbook of European History, 476-1871" (The Macmillan Company), a work which students and general reader alike will have with delight. In parallel columns that, to the number of four, he has placed on his pages, two to a page, so that when the book is spread open it presents the quartet as a whole, he has summarized the historical development of all Europe. The first column is devoted to Germany, the second to Eastern, Southern and Northern Europe, the third to England and the fourth to France. The value of such a skeleton is obvious. Suppose the student is engaged upon the French history of 1789 and wishes to know at a glance what was going on elsewhere in the Continent and in England in that momentous year. Under the date which the chronological arrangement of the volume enables him to find at once he can obtain a concise statement of European affairs. The volume concludes with some useful summaries of certain special subjects, like the French civil wars of the sixteenth century, or the causes of the Spanish succession war of 1702-1713, and it has also in this appendix some excellent genealogies and a first-rate list of sovereigns. Altogether it is a manual of the greatest practical value and will be welcomed accordingly.

Dawbarn & Ward, of London, send us "The Shakespearean Guide to Stratford-on-Avon," edited by H. S. and C. W. Ward. The text is brief and to the point. The illustrations are reproduced from clever pen drawings and make the book a pleasant souvenir as well as a serviceable companion.

**KIPLING AND NEWFOUNDLAND**

THE AUTHOR'S CONCEPTION OF THE IMPERIAL IDEA.

Mr. Beckles Willson has written a volume which, under the title of "The Tenth Island," gives an account of Newfoundland, its people, its politics, its problems, and its peculiarities. To this work, of which Mr. Grant Richards, the London publisher, has sent us a copy, an interesting letter from Mr. Kipling is prefixed. Mr. Willson had been struck by the absence of any allusion to the "Tenth Island" in the well-known "Song of the English," and wrote to the author for an explanation. It came, as follows:

North End House, Rottingdean.  
Sir:—What you say in reply to your letter of the 13th, except that it is rather a large order to compress allusions to the whole of our empire into two hundred lines of alleged poetry, I can only have included PERTH, West Australia, DUNEDIN of the Southern Island, N. Z., the West Indies, and a few other places.

But, perhaps, you may know more about it than you think; and certainly no man in his senses ever doubted the loyalty of the senior colony. We can take it, I think, to the Yankees who used to take comfort from inventing curious fictions of that nature.

However, when and if there is another edition of my verses, I will add it put in Newfoundland, and, but the task is not a pleasant one, I will leave out all reference. I am taxed with "injustice." If I make a pointed reference, as I did in "Our Lady of the Snows," I am, to put mildly, superseding the established flag and motto, and representing the climate of the Dominion.

But we will make a bargain. I will put in a fair-line verse among the "Tenth Islands" if you, on your side, will drop allusion to the "loyalty" of the "colonies." In the first place, I dislike the word "colonies," and if you look hard enough you will find very few instances of it. It is out of date and misleading, besides being provincial. In the second place, there is no need to talk of "loyalty" among white men—that is to say, race, speech, the English tongue, a high birth, rank and a long pedigree, are living under laws which are neither bought nor sold. That is one of the things we all take for granted. The Empire is us. We ourselves, for a white man to be a member of that is local is about as unnecessary as for a respectable woman to volunteer the fact that she is on the machine and strict party methods.

The Republican enrolment is rotten to the degree before paralleled in the history of the party."

—Hon. Cornelius N. Bliss.

—Many of our political friends would be entirely disengaged from party politics, and from selfish personal ambition or gain"—(The Hon. Cornelius N. Bliss).

—It is out of date and misleading, besides being provincial. In the second place, there is no need to talk of "loyalty" among white men—that is to say, race, speech, the English tongue, a high birth, rank and a long pedigree,

are living under laws which are neither bought nor sold. That is one of the things we all take for granted. The Empire is us.

We ourselves, for a white man to be a member of that is local is about as unnecessary as for a respectable woman to volunteer the fact that she is on the machine and strict party methods.

—The Hon. Cornelius N. Bliss.

—These and similar quotations from the report of the Committee of Twenty-five would also do good service placed in a parallel column in the front page of the Tribune, Quigley and International.

AN INDEPENDENT REPUBLICAN.

New-York, Oct. 13, 1897.

A DANGER FOR THE PARTY.

INTERFERENCE OF THE NATIONAL ADMINISTRATION IN THE NEW YORK CAMPAIGN.

To the Editor of the Tribune:

Sir:—Senator Thurston, of Nebraska, in his speech at Brooklyn, is reported as saying: "I'll tell you, there will be no more Republican Presidents for years if you do not elect Mr. Tracy Mayor of your great city."

I tell Senator Thurston that the greatest danger that confronts the Republican party now and in its future efforts to elect a President will be its attempt to interfere with the administration of the national government.

It is the duty of every National party to proffer place or excuse for interference. President McKinley promised not to interfere. All his early and real friends are in favor of non-participation in the campaign from the start.

Mr. Platt, whose character as a corrupt boss is abhorred all over the country, by supporting his personal candidate and taking Benjamin F. Tracy, of New York.

Senator Thurston enters upon a work, if he respects the administration at Washington, that will lose this State to President McKinley.

That is the duty of every National party.

EDWIN FOWLER, A. B., M. D., Principal.

New-York, Oct. 13, 1897.

MR. BLISS'S INSINCERITY.

THE TRIBUNE'S EXPOSITION OF THE INCONSISTENCY OF THE LETTER CONCLUSIVE.

To the Editor of the Tribune:

Sir:—The bliss letter to Mr. Tracy was undoubtedly sent to him for campaign purposes, and the glaring insincerity of the writer is well shown in your editorial of this date. The criticism is timely and suggestive, and, in the excerpt from Mr. Bliss's former utterances, I think I see a way by which much of the threatened evil to the Citizens movement may be stayed, and the letter may have a boomerang effect upon the writer and the cause.

—The Hon. Cornelius N. Bliss.

—The Tribune's exposition of the inconsistency of the letter conclusive.

EDWARD RUDYARD KIPLING.

New-York, Oct. 13, 1897.

## THE JEWISH RACE.

## AN ENCYCLOPEDIA OF ITS HISTORY AND LITERATURE.

The announcement of an important literary undertaking has been made. It concerns the projected publication of an "Encyclopedia of the History and Literature of the Jewish Race." It is no small undertaking, for it is to include an exhaustive treatment of all that has happened to this historic nation during thousands of years of its existence, as well as a survey of the men and thoughts which it has produced. Five years have already been expended in preparing the material and engaging the co-operation of scholars all over the world, and the enthusiasm with which the idea has been received by Jewish and non-Jewish thinkers argues well for its success. The plan is cyclopedic in scope and form, and when the work is completed it is expected that its twelve volumes of a thousand pages each will contain all that is known or can be gathered about the ancient and modern Jew.

The spirit in which the work is conceived is scientific. It will not be published in glorification of the Jew or of any sect or party, but is an attempt to put within a single series of volumes the facts as the impartial historian sees them. The editor-in-chief, Dr. I. Singer, received his education at German universities, and has been engaged in literary work in both France and Germany. He has secured the contributions of leading thinkers in Europe, and since coming to America, a short time ago, has been successful in gathering the aid of American writers.

Bishop Potter says on the subject: "Undoubtedly a work of the character outlined, done by competent and scholarly hands and in a spirit of dispassionate candor, would be of great value, wide interest and utility," and Dr. Lyman Abbott writes: "If the work is carried out in this spirit it will, it seems to me, be a work of great value to all who are interested in either the history of the past or progress for the future. The debt of the American people to the Jewish people is very great, and very little recognized. The usual prejudice which has forbidden the study of the history and literature

of this great people in our public schools, and the banishment of the history and literature to our Sunday-schools, where it is rarely studied in a scientific manner or under trained teachers, has caused it to come to pass that the great majority of our educated American Jews know less of the history of the Jews than they do of that of any other ancient people, while at the same time it is quite apparent to all students that this history has had a more direct and important influence on our own institutions and life than has the history of any other people of ancient times. Even the scholar finds it difficult to get on this subject the knowledge which he needs, since most of the writers on the subject have written with a more or less dogmatic purpose, and their writings are in consequence rather theological than historical."

## SELECTIONS FROM THE MAIL.

## NAMESAKES OF NEW TORPEDO-BOATS.

DISTINGUISHED OFFICERS COMMEMORATED BY THE STRIGHAM, GOLDSBOROUGH, DAILEY AND TALBOT.

MISS F. J. KIRPAL.

Address STEINWAY HALL, 14th St. New York City.

Law Schools.

WOMAN'S UNIVERSITY. Eighth year begins Oct. 20th at University Building, CLASS.

Mrs. JOHN P. MUNN, President.

Mr. HENRY M. GOOD, Secretary.

Lectures on Modern History, and Ethics, at 11 A. M. and 3 P. M. For circular address Prof. L. F. RUSSELL, 120 Broadway.

MISS ANNE'S BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR GIRLS.

Established 1881. Principals.

Sept. 20. 156 W. 72d Street, Sherman Square.

BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR GIRLS.

Established 1881. Principals.

Sept. 20. 156 W. 72d Street, Sherman Square.

BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR GIRLS.

Established 1881. Principals.

Sept. 20. 156 W. 72d Street, Sherman Square.

BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR GIRLS.

Established 1881. Principals.

Sept. 20. 156 W. 72d Street, Sherman Square.

BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR GIRLS.

Established 1881. Principals.

Sept. 20. 156 W. 72d Street, Sherman Square.

BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR GIRLS.

Established 1881. Principals.

Sept. 20. 156 W. 72d Street, Sherman Square.

BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR GIRLS.

Established 1881. Principals.

Sept. 20. 156 W. 72d Street, Sherman Square.

BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR GIRLS.

Established 1881. Principals.

Sept. 20. 156 W. 72d Street, Sherman Square.

BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR GIRLS.

Established 1881. Principals.

Sept. 20. 156 W. 72d Street, Sherman Square.

BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR GIRLS.

Established 1881. Principals.

Sept. 20. 156 W. 72d Street, Sherman Square.

BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR GIRLS.

Established 1881. Principals.

Sept. 20. 156 W. 72d Street, Sherman Square.

BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR GIRLS.

Established 1881. Principals.

Sept. 20. 156 W. 72d Street, Sherman Square.

BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR GIRLS.

Established 1881. Principals.

Sept. 20. 156 W. 72d Street, Sherman Square.

BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR GIRLS.

Established 1881. Principals.

Sept. 20. 156 W. 72d Street, Sherman Square.

BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR GIRLS.

Established 1881. Principals.

Sept. 20. 156 W. 72d Street, Sherman Square.

BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR GIRLS.

Established 1881. Principals.

Sept. 20. 156 W. 72d Street, Sherman Square.

BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR GIRLS.

Established 1881. Principals.

Sept. 20. 156 W. 72d Street, Sherman Square.

BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR GIRLS.

Established 1881. Principals.

Sept. 20. 156 W. 72d Street, Sherman Square.

BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR GIRLS.

Established 1881. Principals.

Sept. 20. 156 W. 72d Street, Sherman Square.

BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR GIRLS.

Established 1881. Principals.

Sept. 20. 156 W. 72d Street, Sherman Square.

BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR GIRLS.

Established 1881. Principals.</p